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The Cornell Countryman

MAY - 1941
VOLUME XXXVIII
NUMBER EIGHT



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The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York

Official Poultry Testing Projects

By Warner Durfee '43

MOST students have heard over WHCU at some time or other, the results of the testing projects reported by Professor R. C. Ogle. The results never meant much to me but often I ran across articles and pictures of birds that had made a new record at some project or even world's record. With my curiosity roused in my mind, I called on Professor Ogle at his office to discover the history, the purpose, and the management of such projects.

Professor Ogle has been associated with the Poultry Department at Cornell for 23 years. In 1922 he recognized the laying project at Farmingdale on Long Island, and in 1931 he was made supervisor of the newly constructed projects upstate. Since the 1931 organization, 17,207 birds have been tested and 11,075 cooperators have been served.

There are three tests in the state, one at Horseheads, near Elmira, and the other at Stafford near Batavia. These two tests are under the supervision of the poultry Department at Cornell and the third test at Farmingdale, Long Island is independent from Cornell University. The purpose of these projects is to provide New York State poultrymen and poultrymen of other states with a test for stock under normal conditions. The birds are housed in low cost structures which can be adapted on any individual farm, receive normal care and management which is within practical expense range. In order to bring about individual hen records of: size of egg, rate of lay, color and shape of egg the trap nest is used. In addition to these records, food consumption and body weight records are also maintained. Through these functions, the project provides low-cost information for the individual poultryman in order that he may achieve

the highest goal in his poultry breeding program. In fact, there are some breeders in the state who depend entirely upon these tests for their poultry breeding program.

The construction of the laying pens at both plants are very similar, therefore, the generalizations made will fit both plants. The hen houses are the shed roof type which includes the open front-intake and rafter-

simple manner with the front of the building completely opened except in unfavorable weather. Wet mash mixed with milk is fed once a day at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 birds the year around. The birds are fed grain in the afternoon and all food must be eaten each day including the dry mash. All birds are vaccinated for chicken pox and blood tested for white diarrhea by the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine and a post mortem examination is performed on all dead birds. The project begins on October first of each year and continues for 51 weeks. Each cooperator must pay a \$20 entry fee per pen and send 20 birds which must be bred, hatched, and owned by him in most cases. Only pullets are used at the contest.

The stations at Horseheads and Stafford, having taken the lead in this particular phase of the poultry field, are the only stations to increase the number of birds from 13 to 20 and to discontinue artificial lighting. No definite results are available yet to the outcome of this venture, but it does look promising. The discontinuing of lights for two years has definitely brought about lower mortality without interfering with production. The mortality at these stations was 17.2 percent and egg production was 192.7 eggs per bird while the other projects in the United States had a mortality rate of 23 percent and 194.3 eggs per bird.

THE stations were first provided by a state appropriation and are now maintained in part through annual appropriations, entry fees and sale of eggs. The administrative control is under the direction of the Poultry Husbandry Department at Cornell and much credit must be given Professor Ogle and his assistants for the work they have done.

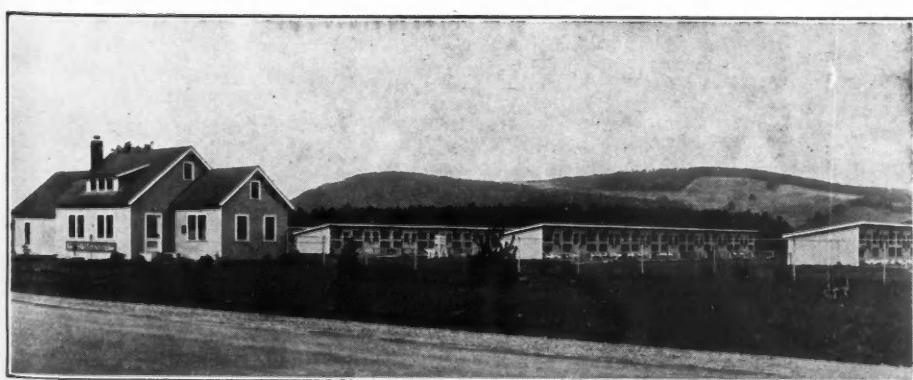


High Bird, 330 eggs, 1940

outlet plan of ventilation. The pens are 8 by 12 feet in size, separated by a solid board partition, and are equipped with six trap nests, ample feeder space, clean and fresh water and a wire netting over the roost. All equipment of the pen is individually numbered. This prevents interchanging. Probably the most unique part of the construction is the way the caretaker must come out of doors before entering the next pen making the birds individually housed. Beside the laying pens, each station has a manure shed, a hospital unit for sick birds and a service building used for living quarters for three employees, garage, office, egg room and storage space.

The birds are managed in a very

Central
Laying
Test
Plant
at
Horseheads



Memories

By Helen Jean Couch '44

MR. EDWARD H. Thomson was born and brought up on a farm in Delhi, New York, Delaware County and lived there until he entered Cornell. In 1909 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science as well as a master's degree in 1911. He was a member of Sigma Phi Sigma and Sigma Xi, an honorary scientific fraternity. Mr. Thomson has had an interesting and successful career since his graduation from Cornell.

He first became assistant farm management investigator of the United States department of Agriculture. In 1915 he married Ethel M. Cutts. They have three children, Norman, Marion, and William. In the same year he was assistant chief of the Office of Farm Management. In 1919 he became president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield and is considered the outstanding man in farm credit work the country over.

He still retains his hold on the land because he owns a farm next to his family home and also has a dairy, alfalfa, and wheat farm of 250 acres in Cayuga County, New York.

The bank, which he now heads, is a central unit for a network of mutual farm loan associations throughout the eight states of New York,

New England and New Jersey.

Along with his many other interests Mr. Thompson remembers Cornell as one of the important parts of his life as can be seen from a recent letter from him. We would like to quote a part of his letter here:

"It was my good fortune to attend Cornell during a period when the College of Agriculture was undergoing great expansion. The value of research and of agriculture teaching was being more and more recognized, and the facilities for accomplishing these purposes were being added rapidly. One of my prized photographs which I took in those days is of Roberts Hall under construction. I well remember that in my freshman year the dairy building was located where the north wing of Goldwin Smith now stands. Morrill Hall was the headquarters of the College, as it was for the rest of the University."

As I look back I realize that facts and specific bits of information were not the most important things I gained at Cornell, but, instead, it was the inspiration and vision which the leaders contributed. Such men as Professor I. P. Roberts, Dr. L. H. Bailey, Dr. G. F. Warren, Professor H. H. Wing, and others, all left indelible impressions.

Professors Roberts and Dr. Bailey stressed what I believe should be emphasized again and again: the art of living. With the multiplicity of gadgets and demands for one's time, we are in danger of losing sight of the real values of life.

It has been my privilege to come in contact with a large number of graduates of Cornell, and to help many of them get a start in their life's work. I have found that, almost invariably, they are well prepared, and, above all, they possess character and integrity, the features that are most essential for success.

THE College has done, and is doing, a great work under the able leadership of Dean Ladd. Only those who are in close touch with its manifold activities and its wide sphere of influence are able to measure its value. I often wonder whether the present students of Cornell take full advantage of their opportunities and privileges to come in contact with the heads and leaders of today. In many ways, today's students are doubly fortunate. Certainly, the science of agriculture has developed so that there are now great opportunities, whether one wishes to continue in teaching, in research, or in farming."

A black and white advertisement for Arrow Doubler shirts. It features a circular inset showing a man in a shirt and tie, looking up and pointing towards the shirt. Below the inset, the text reads "Arrow Doubler dual purpose shirt". The main text below the inset describes the shirt as a two-way campus-sports shirt that looks just as well buttoned up with a tie as it does open at the neck without one. The price is listed as \$2 and \$2.50. The bottom text reads "THE SPORT SHOP".

College Men Ho... you asked for it... here it is! A two-way campus-sports shirt that looks just as well buttoned up with a tie as it does open at the neck without one.

\$2 and \$2.50

THE SPORT SHOP

A black and white advertisement for Sherwin-Williams Paint & Color Style Guide. The top section features the text "Be Sure To See The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Paint & Color STYLE - GUIDE BEFORE YOU DECORATE". The bottom section features the text "Ithaca's Paint Headquarters SHERWIN - WILLIAMS 102 W. STATE ST. May, 1941".

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The
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102 W. STATE ST.
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Raising Beef Cattle in New York State

By George Fisk '44

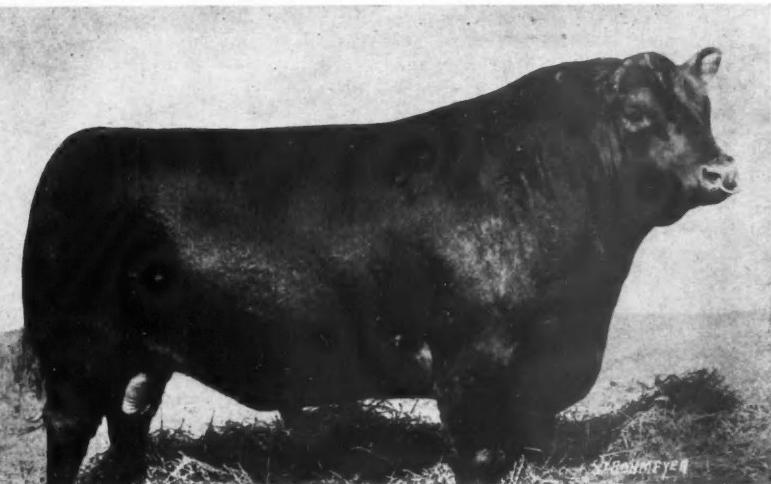
THE dairy cow is, and will continue to be, the chief kind of livestock kept on New York State farms. In the present or the future there is little chance that dairying will be replaced by any other kind of farming. However, there is indeed a necessity for an increased number of beef cattle on New York farms.

Several practices are recommended for the stockman. First, inexpensive land should be used. Second, cheaply constructed shelter must be available. Third, there should be an inexpensive food supply. Such land as is available in St. Lawrence, northern Dutchess, Columbia, Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, and Yates counties, although unsuited to intensive farming, is good enough to keep beef cattle.

If inexpensive grade two and three land can be made to support a cow and calf per acre, beef cattle will thrive there. Since the object in beef farming is to keep costs down, the farmer should construct the cheapest buildings possible. Practically the only requirement for a beef shelter is that it protect the animal from prevailing cold winds.

Inexpensive pasture land should be properly managed to increase its fertility and productivity. The pasture should be harrowed at least once a year so that the droppings are evenly distributed. This prevents the growth of rank grass rings that grow up around droppings. Evenly spread manure hastens early growth, because nitrogenous fertilization hastens the growth of the grasses. By close grazing the plants are kept actively growing over a long period of time. If this practice is followed, a palatable feed, rich in food value, is obtained. Legumes, such as wild white clover, should be kept growing actively in the summer for this reason, and also because they will crowd out undesirable weeds.

Although pasture is the most economical feed, it is not accessible during the winter, and since the animal must be provided with a balanced ration, hay and silage are fed. An estimated three tons of silage and one ton of good legume hay should keep a good beef breeding cow from the time she leaves pasture in the fall until the time she goes to pasture in the spring. Here again, inexpensive silage, a grass mixture ensiled with a preservative, or silage corn, is used. When it is necessary to fatten an ani-



mal for market in prime condition, from 35 to 50 bushels of grain are fed, depending upon the age of the animal, the condition it was in when feeding started, and the finish desired.

Breeding for selling is a highly specialized field; nevertheless, many farmers may wish to breed for replacements or for the increase in the size of their herds. Too many farmers are unable to resist the temptation of a good price for a young heifer, and as a result, many herds throughout the state show the signs of poor breeding management. If possible, a bull of known ancestry should be bought for mating, because the old adage "the bull is half the herd," holds true in beef farming as elsewhere.

CATTLE feeding has several advantages when combined with other types of stock raising. The most important advantage is that beef cattle require little care and give most employment to labor when other farmwork is slack. In these days of rising farm wages and labor shortages, this advantage is doubly important. Beef cattle use as feed much that would be wasted as unmarketable or surplus. By selling his feed, his surpluses, or his wastes, to his own cattle on his own farm, the farmer can charge a retail price for his products, and at the same time maintain, and in many cases increase the fertility of the soil. Beef farming can be carried on as a supplementary enterprise to almost any other type of farming. Finally, beef farming is profitable when properly managed.

Proof of the fact that beef feeding

can be carried on profitably in New York is the story of two Genesee county farmers, Bob and Tom McTarnagan. Even though inexperienced, they bought several choice beef calves on November 1, 1939, when the calves weighed 420 pounds and cost 11c a pound. The calves were roughed through the winter without any grain, but were supplied with good quality alfalfa hay; they were turned on grass about May 15, 1940 and again fed no grain until November 1, 1940. From December 1 until March 1 they received 20 pounds of grain a day. On March 1, 1941, they sold for \$87 each over the original cost, because they had topped the Buffalo livestock market. Another example to prove that beef raising pays, is Myron Fuerst, of Pine Plains. Myron realized that beef cattle in this state could never compete with the dairymen, therefore from the day he started to raise beef, he aimed at producing the best kind of animal he knew how. Today he has a herd of about 120 animals.

The problem of the stockman is finding the customer. The dairymen produces his milk, ships it to the milk plant, and at the end of the month receives his check. The stockman, except when he can ship to a market like the Buffalo livestock market, must find his own customer. Since the New York beef man must produce a good animal, he must sell in a good quality market; the greatest in the world is New York City. According to authorities, there is, at the present time, no limit to the amount of high quality beef that can be marketed in New York State.

Home-Ec Doings

New Director

Miss Sarah Gibson Blanding, nationally known college administrator, now Dean of Women and Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Kentucky, has been recently appointed as Director of the College of Home Economics to succeed Flora Rose, who retired last October. Miss Blanding will assume office in July; at that time Miss Mary Henry, acting director, will resume her duties as assistant director.

President of the National Association of Deans of Women during 1939-41, Miss Blanding is widely known in college administrative circles. Born in Lexington, Kentucky in 1898, she attended the Arnold College of Physical Education and subsequently the University of Kentucky where she received her Bachelor's degree in Arts in 1923. During 1925-26 she attended the Graduate School of Columbia University and was awarded the degree of Master of Arts in Public Law. In 1929-30 she studied Political Science, Public Law and Economics at the London School of Economics.

Miss Blanding served as instructor in Physical Education at the University of Kentucky from 1919 to 1923 when she became acting dean of women there. Two years later she was promoted to Dean of Women and assistant professor of Political Science. She has held both positions continuously since that time, receiving the title of associate professor of political science in 1937.

The newly-appointed director is a member of the American Association of University Professors, the American Association of University Women, the National Education Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the Board of Trustees of the Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth, and the executive board of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations. She is a national board member and chairman of the Personnel Committee of the Southern Regional Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Special summer school courses and units are being offered this summer for extension workers, nurses, social workers, public school teachers and informal adult leaders at the Cornell University Summer Session. A catalog of courses of study will be sent upon request addressed to Loren Petry, Director of Summer Session; Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.



You may have seen a redhead ably debating a current topic; you may have seen the redhead who had charge of the Omicron Nu lunchroom Farm and Home Week; you may have seen a redhead, script in hand, dashing to broadcast for "Roommates and Co." And you may have rubbed your eyes and said, "It must be three girls who look alike. One girl couldn't possibly do all those things." But you would be wrong—because the redhead is Lillian Strickman, a senior of many talents.

Lillian was elected to membership in the Women's Debate Club her Freshman year, and gave the first Oregon debate ever presented at Cornell.

Sophomore year, she continued to debate intercollegiately, and her ease in speaking earned her a part in the weekly radio broadcasts of "Roommates and Co." In spare moments you could generally locate her on the Sage Green where she practiced with the Varsity Archery Squad.

Junior year, this versatile senior was elected to membership in Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary debating society. Then vice-president and treasurer of the Debate Club, she continued to be active in the club, representing it in intercollegiate meets. At the same time she continued weekly broadcasts for "Roommates and Co."

This year has found her as active as ever. High scholastic standing as well as general all-around development earned her Omicron Nu election and membership in Phi Kappa Phi. Lillian's one of those fortunate seniors who is confident about the future because she has already been accepted as a hospital interne. Wherever she is, her red hair and easy laugh will be appreciated.

We Live at Home and—

The we-who-live-at-home students have decided that we do not want to be felt sorry for any more. We like living at home, and here's the reason why!

We like informal family dinners, with a little bit of bickering and a chance to put young brother in his place once in a while. We like a huge kitchen refrigerator to "treasure hunt" in, and the chance to say to "that man" why don't you come in? I'm sure Mom has a cold chicken! No saying good-night on the front steps for us!

And we like our own home when we're sick. There's nothing like having your family around to pamper you when you're not feeling quite up to par.

Then, too, we never have to write one of those letters. Send some soon if pretty hard to say effectively on paper, and we-who-live-at-home just do not worry about it. All we do is whip up Dad's favorite cake, settle him with his slippers and the evening paper, and then approach. The thing's done before you could lick a postage stamp.

We "towners" can make new friends while we're keeping the old, and so we are doubly rich. Too, our vacations are just as exciting as anyone else's because many of our town friends are coming home from other schools, and there are rounds of parties and gay times.

We do have one pet peeve, however. For days ahead of vacation time we hear you say—What train are you taking?—How many classes are you cutting?—Are you driving with Don? And we miss the fun of cutting that last twelve o'clock, and sitting on our bags to close them, and eating with the gang on the train. And we envy you who go home and have a big fuss made over you. Yes, we rather wish that day-before-vacation wasn't just another day to us!

But then, we have a home for entertaining, a refrigerator whose supply always exceeds demand, and the family car when we want it. Not for us, the home-away-from-home!

—Eleanor Norris '41

(Editor's note: Eleanor is a senior in the Agriculture College and has lived in Ithaca while attending Cornell. In the last issue of the *Countrymen* the article on the homemaking apartments was written by Eleanor.)

Miss Rose

Already starting the long journey back to Cornell, Miss Rose expects to be in Ithaca by June 8th. Her days in her new home are as full as ever and as usual, she shares them with us by letters.

618 San Luis Road
Berkeley, California

As I write to you, a great bowl of gorgeous, fragrant and colorful roses, gathered from our garden, faces me. Not grown without effort, however, for this adobe soil is like hard-pan when it dries and no sooner does rain cease when hosing begins and it is the job of hours to loosen the dried soil. Slugs and snails and aphids and a thousand other plagues must be fought constantly. But the result is very satisfying.

Life has been busy and varied during these last days and full of new experiences. I borrowed the Rose baby, two and a half years old, for a long week-end so that I might have the privilege of knowing him better than brief contacts here and there permitted. From the minute of acquiring him Friday morning until he was safely returned Monday noon every waking moment was filled with care for or thought of him. He is a normal, healthy, happy, eager child and in search of opportunity to see, touch, manipulate, move, express himself in ten different ways each second of those hours when he is not asleep. Perpetual motion! And, the amount of learning which took place in the briefest of times was an amazement to his ignorant great-aunt.

As no one came to help me guard the precious loan until sometime after breakfast, getting that breakfast, feeding the child and trying to down my own cup of coffee were also problems. It is no sinecure to keep a child safely at play in a house built like this on ups and downs, get a breakfast, put the house in order and look like a respectable person yourself in the process. Something has to give way, child, parent or house. One morning I went bathless because I had not organized the situation adequately. To make a long story short, out of it all came to me new and appreciative understanding of the magnitude of the task mothers have with a little family when the income is inadequate to provide regular help in the household. More should be said and written about this very complex job, for it involves so much that was not even included in the experience granted to me. At least, I begin to recognize and value some of its meanings. What one woman, for example, with three little children and no, or only casual,

help faces if she does what society expects of her.

She must be the educational guide of the children, their protector against physical harm. She must be a dietitian, a cook and a psychologist to see that their meals are correct, are good and are downed. She must be a manager of parts to be able to judge between essentials and non-essentials and to select what to neglect—for neglect must occur at many points. She must be able to protect her own health and peace of mind and rest of body or she cannot do her job. She must be wife as well as mother and consider the needs of the wage-earner of the family. Then, she is supposed to have an interest in the community to keep herself up to date to be aware of the bigness of the outside world and of the demands it will come to make upon this product, the children, whom she is supposedly getting ready to meet its problems.

The upshot of my brief dip into this area of human activity is that here is a field in which some fundamental Home Economics research could well be done. As I view the situation now, one of the contributions which the childless adult could make to families with children which would be appreciated more than money and toys would be to volunteer time to look after the children while the mother had a day or a week-end off.

If this was not such a long letter already, I'd like to talk about *Fantasia*, for as Dewey says, that was "an experience", and about the Household Workers Training Project and a dozen other things, but enough for now.

Yours with continuing devotion
Flora Rose.

What makes young people happy or unhappy? Answering this question was the term problem chosen by Mary Ellen Gillett, a senior in Home Economics, and Marlin Prentice, a junior in Agriculture.

The study was occasioned by a discussion in a course on personality development and family relationships.

With the assistance of the Family Life Department, the students prepared a questionnaire asking about home and family, living conditions at school, types of work, social activities, recreation, friends, dating, and their conception of their own happiness rating.

The questionnaires were handed to 100 representative students, boys and girls, freshmen and seniors, country and city youth, some working and some not.

Over three-fourths rated themselves

Omicron Nu Elections

Omicron Nu, national home economics honor society honored the following people by electing recently:

Seniors:

Rosalind Irene Heath, Hammondsport

Geraldine Frances Martin, Baldwin Place

Jane Frances Murphy, Gloversville
Jeanne Perkins, Savannah

Juniors:

Virginia Ruth Allen, Ilion
Barbara Jeanne Arthur, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arlene Elizabeth Heidgerd, Pearl River

Corrine Ann Hickox, Waterbury, Conn.

Alice May Popp, Buffalo

Julia Griswold Snell, Herkimer

Initiation was followed by election of officers, and heading the club for next year are: Corrine Hickox, president; Julia Snell, vice-president; Alice Popp, secretary; and Barbara Jeanne Arthur, treasurer.

Pi Lambda Theta Elections

Sixteen Home Economics undergraduates were elected recently to Pi Lambda Theta, women's national honorary educational society.

Seniors:

Jean Louise Barber, South Byron

Helen Louise Brougham, Catskill

Rachel Arlene Burmaster, Irving

Helen Irene Douty, Ithaca

Edna Frances Haussman, Great Neck

Rosalind Irene Heath, Hammondsport

Helen Constance Hilbert, Corning

Geraldine Frances Martin, Baldwin Place

Jean Sue Palmer, Buffalo

Ruth Elizabeth Pierce, Bridgewater

Eleanor Louise Slack, Fort Edward

Juniors:

Arlene Elizabeth Heidgerd, Pearl River

Helen Libisch, Corning

Gladys Irene McKeever, Allentown, Pa

Alice May Popp, Buffalo

Ellen E. Quackenbush, East Islip

as very happy or happy. No one said she was unhappy. Sixty-five percent of the group said that they were earning all or part of their school expenses.

Class evaluation of the results of this study indicated that young people liked to use their own initiative, liked working and playing together, and needed friendships and a sense of security for true happiness.

Tell All On Questionnaire

If all Selective Service registrants would observe their instructions carefully on the questionnaire, as well as submit evidence about possible deferment, the work of local boards would be greatly relieved and speeded, said a recent announcement of the New York State Director of Selective Service.

Farm boys and farm workers whose numbers are called should fill out their questionnaires thoroughly. Every local board has an advisory board or committee; consult any of its members for help.

The questionnaire is the only evidence upon which the local board can classify the registrant as to whether he should be inducted into the armed forces or be deferred for any reasons.

While there is no general deferment of farm labor, some farm laborers may not have told the whole story in their questionnaires, which makes it difficult for the local board to classify them correctly.

Perhaps some agricultural workers hesitate about asking for deferments because they feel it shows a lack of patriotism. The government itself does not feel this way about it, because it believes that some deferments are for the best interests of the country.

Blanket deferments are not given as to any one occupation. The decision as to whether a person's work is important enough to national defense to demand deferment is left entirely to the local boards.

Persons other than the registrant may request deferment for him and present evidence in support of the claim. They should file Form 42 with the local board within the same five-day period allowed the registrant to return his questionnaire.

Anyone may submit this evidence to the local boards, not only the registrant, but his dependents, his employer, or his neighbors. They should wait until after the registrant receives his questionnaire.

The request for deferment, on Form 42, consists merely of the statement, "I hereby claim deferred classification for..... based on the following facts." The facts relate to the work and duties of the registrant, the question of competent replacements, relative productivity of the farm, and other information.

The maximum period of deferment is six months. It is only a temporary delay, but may be renewed if the local board so rules.

If the registrant is not satisfied with his classification he must appeal it within five days. The government has provided 284 draft-appeal boards in New York state, eleven of which are outside of New York City. Each board has five members, one of whom is a farmer. A government appeal agent, whom the registrant may consult, is connected with each local draft board.

Young men who have reached the age of 21 since registration day last October 16 need not register until and unless the President decrees a new registration day.

The foregoing statements have been compiled by the New York State College of Agriculture in response to many queries which have come to it about deferments for farm labor.

Life

Oh, life what hast thou to unfold?
Hast thou still some secrets yet untold?

Shall we know thee better some sweet day,

As we toil upward on our way?

Oh, canst thou tell us now, Oh life,
Shall we be victors in the strife
And when we meet upon the strand
On that great day, shall we understand?

Then let us take from Kipling's pen,
He wrote for you and I and other men,

"Oh Lord of Hosts be with us yet
Lest we forget. Lest we forget."

A. H. Sucoe

Education Conferences

Perhaps east is east and west is west, but during the past few weeks the two seem to have met. The arts and ag campus have been cooperating in a series of educational conferences.

These conferences were designed by the students of education in an effort to get in closer contact with school administrators. Administrators were invited to come on the campus and take part in discussions, rather answer the many questions which the students had.

The programs were enthusiastically accepted by both the students and the administrators, and the results seem to be twofold. The students have learned about actual school problems through their contact with the men; and the school officials throughout the state have become better acquainted with our University.

More extensive plans are being made for going ahead with this program another year.

Plan Summer Tour

The annual summer tour of New York state vegetable growers this year will be on farms in Erie County on Wednesday, June 25. Each year the growers visit a different section of the state to inspect the practices and methods in vegetable production.

The following farms will be visited: Henry Marquart and son, Clarence Henry, Walter Henry, and George H. Agle and sons.

The committee in charge of details is headed by Harold Henry of Eden and consists of Henry Marquart and son of Orchard Park; Amos Zittel of Eden; Cal Hobbie of Hamburg, manager of the New York Niagara Frontier regional market; William Ernst of Gardenville; Clarence Lockwood of Hamburg; Elmer Agle of Eden; Richard Fricke and Robert Sweet of Ithaca; and Henry L. Page of Buffalo.

It was decided at a recent meeting that the Orchard Park Grange should have charge of the dinner, and that a dinner committee to be chosen to represent the various sections of the county. Those appointed were Henry Marquart, jr., Clarence Lockwood, and William Ernst. Executive secretary for the tour and arrangements will be Henry L. Page, county agent in Erie county.

President of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association is Henry Marquart, Sr., of Orchard Park.

Future Farmers Elect

There were some changes made. At a recent meeting the Collegiate Future Farmers elected a new slate of officers for the coming year. The retiring officers are: Robert Cortright, president; Dave Hopson, vice-president; John Wilcox, secretary; Neil Swift, treasurer; Erton Sipher, reporter; and Irving Davis, custodian.

The new officers for the coming year are:

Cleon Barber, president
Farnham Pope, vice-president
Clifford Orbaker, secretary
Ben Miles, treasurer
Glenn Bronson, reporter
Harold Sweet, custodian

Plans are under way for the third and final party that this group will hold this year. As in the case of the previous ones, this one will be held as a joint meeting of the F.F.A. and the girls preparing to be teachers of home economics. Present plans are that it will be at a picnic to be held at Taughannock State Park.

New York State Play Project

At the Syracuse State Fair during the years 1919 to 1923, the Cornell Dramatic Club, under the direction of Professor Alex M. Drummond presented a number of plays about rural New York. Backed by the College of Agriculture, the idea spread to county fairs throughout the state, and as a result, a considerable number of plays about rural New York were written, produced, and distributed. As a result of this re-awakening to the possibilities of regional drama for education, it was found that in order to distribute the plays, there was a need for a survey of all the theatrical groups in small villages, towns, and rural areas. This was done by H. D. Albright, Ph.D. '36 who after careful study extending over three years, submitted a report to the State Department of Education. Parts of this survey have been used extensively by the Cornell University Theatre in developing its New York State Play Project. Cornell had now started the ball rolling and it was up to them, not only to keep it up, but to maintain its leadership. In 1938, Robert E. Gard joined Albright and Drummond at Cornell—in the development of the play project, and so far this group of three men have been outstanding in their efforts to preserve and interpret the traditions and rich folk lore of New York State.

At present, much is being done to preserve local legends; Gard himself has written and directed several plays for the Radio Guild (Do you remember his fascinating "Legend of Bill Greenfield?"), Professor Mary Eva Duthie of the Department of Agriculture has carried folklore to clubs in rural areas. The University Theatre has produced two excellent long plays, and Kermis, our own dramatic society, has produced the delightful one act plays, which many of you saw during Farm and Home Week. Students themselves have contributed largely, ransacking moth-eaten books and dusty attics in search of some original bit of historical material that might prove useful in a play.

We are sure that there are many of you throughout the state who have some bit of custom, proverb, legend, or information about the early days of New York State that would prove to be of immense value and benefit to the backers of this Play Project. Nothing is too trivial—all the information adds up, and perhaps yours might find its way in some play!

University 4-H Club

Twelve members of the University 4-H Club recently journeyed to the normal school at Oneonta, New York, to take part in the conference of the youth section of the American Country Life Association's state meeting.

The general theme of this conference was "The Rural Community Faces Its Problems." Youth problems, benefits from cooperatives, recreational problems, and opportunities for improving the rural home, were some of the topics discussed at the conference.

The conference was divided into four groups, one visiting the Hartwick NYA Center, another a lumber cooperative; the third group journeyed to the birthplace of James Fennimore Cooper at Cooperstown, New York; and the fourth group visited the Ward Woolever House.

Byron Lee '41 was toastmaster at the association's annual banquet. Leslie Clinton '42 was chairman of the discussion group which dealt with the topic of improving rural homes.

Cornell Poultry Club Elects

At the monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, April 22, the Cornell Poultry Club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Kenneth Stone '42 for president; Harrison Fagan '43 for vice-president; Herbert Angell '44 for secretary; Warner Durfee '43 for treasurer and Robert Wagoner '42 for publicity. Plans were also drawn up for the arrangement of a booth at the annual Ag-Domecon carnival and also for the annual broiler roast which is held in the latter part of May. After the business meeting, open house of the Poultry Department was observed. At that time the various experimental laboratories of the department was opened to the inspection of the students.

New Trophy Case

Through the efforts of the Cornell Poultry Club, a much needed trophy case has been built on the second floor of Rice Hall. Plans for this case were first started about a year ago but the case was not completed until last March. This case is approximately 8 by 11 feet and is equipped with sliding glass doors, glass selves and an indirect lighting system. To date it houses 28 trophies. Much credit must be given Dr. G. O. Hall for his efforts as advisor of the Poultry Club.

Summer School for Extension Men

Summer time is a busy time for some folks. For others it means that school is out. For those extension men who are fortunate enough to attend the three weeks Extension Service Summer School, summer will mean that they will have the opportunity to obtain supplemental professional training in those fields for which there seems to be the greatest need.

All courses will meet daily. Subjects such as Rural Community Organization, Land Use and Agricultural Planning, and Farm Family Problems Related to the Extension Program will be taken up. A unique feature of this course is the discussion period which will take at least half of the class time. In addition to the regular courses, there will be afternoon round tables for each of the three branches of the extension service.

The faculty will be composed of such outstanding men as Earl A. Flansburgh, Forrest Frank Hill, Charles E. Potter and Dwight Sander son. Each of these men is an outstanding specialist in his respective field.

Recreation will not be neglected. The old swimming hole will see its quota of daily users, in addition there are many places in the finger lake region which students will want to visit.

Medioere Carnival

Some folks might have called it a failure, but it was not quite that bad. Still the Ag-Domecon spring carnival did not establish any precedent for a new high in entertainment on top of the hill.

In spite of little or no advertising, a fair crowd turned out; and those who were there had a good time.

The Kermis booth stole the show when they pulled out the old stunt of throwing a ball at a fellow who was foolish enough to keep his head stuck through a hole in the wall.

Scrab gave everyone present the opportunity to hit the bottle. They gave the old game of knocking over milk bottles a new twist by setting up old pop bottles.

Those in the audience who had spent some time in their lives pulling on the end of a cross cut saw had many a chuckle over the efforts of the participants in the wood sawing contest.

With all the rest, square dancing still held the spot light, and all of those present did their best at cutting a mean corner in the contest.

For Men Only

By Kenneth Stark '42

MISTER, do you have a wife? If so, do you take pride in the way she manages the household budget? Is she the best little shopper in the world? If she is, you may be justly proud of the little woman. Of course, she may take considerable time in making purchases but, you say to yourself, look at the results she gets.

That's a nice way of looking at it, John Q., but did you ever wonder how she obtains her results? Probably you have, but perhaps you haven't, and if you haven't, I would like to discuss the matter with you, John, because it so happens that I'm one of those persons whom your wife and other women shoppers meet every day. I'm one of the guys on the other side of the counter.

Now like you John, I haven't anything against women in general. They're nice to have around, some of them are nice to look at, and most of them make great companions, but as shoppers, they form one of my imperfect sympathies. Roughly translated, that means I think they could be better. Not all of them, you understand, but the big majority.

I doubt whether you see eye-to-eye with me on this question, unless of course you've suffered long and wearily like myself, so perhaps I'd better explain.

Let's suppose we have a woman shopper, any woman shopper except the little woman. She is entering the grocery where I work, and throwing all caution to the winds, I advance to meet her with a cheerful little smile and a word of greeting.

"Good morning, Mrs. Wedonno. May I help you?"

"Why yes, Elmer, I would like a dozen oranges, if you please."

"A dozen oranges? Yes ma'am," and I grab a sack and head for the orange crate, but she's there before I reach it. Now it so happens that when I sorted those oranges, I missed a couple of (spoiled? frozen? spotted?) ones, and her eagle eye notices them immediately. I can feel the instant change in her attitude as she dips into the crate and begins to sort out the biggest and finest oranges, punching and jamming every one in the crate in her frantic search for the twelve best. When she finally has her hands full, she motions towards the sack. I hold it forth obediently, and in she dumps the cream of the crate, while I, inwardly boiling, admire her technique with what she

probably considers a grin of approval. She finishes her pummeling and sorting, and I close the sack with a sigh of relief and politely inquire if there will be anything else. She ponders my question.

"Now let me think. Um. Oh, yes, do you have any round store cheese?"

"Yes, ma'am, strong or mild?"

"Oh, dear me. I never thought about that. Could I sample the strong, please?"

I open the cheese case, take the knife, and slice off a good-sized sample. She tastes it, makes a wry face and says, "My, but that is strong. How is the other?"

I slice off a piece of mild, she samples it, makes approximately the same face as before, and comes back with this one.

"Mercy me, now I am mixed up. Would you mind if I tried that strong again?"

WEARILY I again pass out a sample of the strong cheese. She goes through the same procedure as before, but this time a smile of triumph lights her face.

"That's the one! I knew it before, but I wanted to be absolutely certain. A quarter of a pound, if you please."

By this time, I'm pretty well spent, but I manage to weigh up her tremendous cheese order, place it with the oranges and stand at attention, waiting for her to name the next item. Of course, the store is now half full of customers waiting their turn, but she apparently does not notice them, being deeply engrossed in her own meditations.

"Now let me see. Was there anything else? Dear me, I was going to make a list, but I forgot all about it. I'm sure there was another item. Let's see: I have butter and sugar, and Junior got Father's coffee yesterday. If Aunt Fanny comes over, she'll want some of that Salt Rising Bread, but we don't expect her, . . . but you never can tell about Aunt Fanny. You know Aunt Fanny, don't you Elmer?"

I automatically nod, trying my best to conclude the sale. After some time, she finally decides that she has everything she needs. I quickly say, "That will be forty-nine cents, please," hoping thereby to speed her on her way, but alas, luck is against me because like most women she carries her money in a purse.

Now I don't know whether you ever saw a woman try to find anything in

a purse, John Q., but if you haven't, you've really missed something. Compared to that task, finding a needle in a haystack is like taking candy from a baby. What I'm trying to say is that it's difficult.

While she searches, I pass the time counting articles by tens as she removes them from her purse. My other prospective customers are becoming disgusted with the proceedings and are edging towards the door, beginning to wish that they had not entered.

Just as I am about to give up hope, her hand emerges from her purse. In it, she holds another, smaller pocket-book. This she triumphantly opens, only to utter a gasp of dismay.

"Oh, dear me, I must have left my money at home. How thoughtless of me. Will you charge it, please?"

With studied politeness, I write down the charge and give her a bill. She gushes, "Thank you, Elmer," and as she leaves, I turn weakly to the next in line, mumbling a short prayer of thankfulness that customer number two is not a woman.

WELL, that's my story, John Q. I've suffered a long time in silence, and now I'm telling you, because I know you're my friend and won't give me away. I feel pretty sure you won't, John, because I know you too have met women shoppers and suffered in the process. Don't tell me you haven't, John, because I saw you last week on the edge of that pile-up at Penney's hosiery counter. I could see that the little lady had told you to bring home a pair of full-fashioned number nines or else; otherwise, you never would have tried to get through that hodge-podge of struggling females. And by the way, John, wasn't that you I saw trying to return a rather wilted bunch of celery to the A&P on Market St.? Of course, I know you were there of your own free will, but it sounded a lot like the Missus when you said to the counter-man, "Does all of your celery look like this?" It takes a woman to think of things like that, Johnny, old boy.

Of course, those spoiled peaches that you saw me trying to return to my boss didn't mean any thing. Lord, no! I was just trying to help the little lady out a bit, that's all. Yes indeed, nothing like being helpful.

Well, so long, old boy. See you at the A&P.

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What? How? When?

By John Wilcox '42

HERE is a chance to be a Peeping Tom and still be within the law. However, the good Lady in this case may not be too attractive. Neither is she likely to be very exciting, but if she were graphed in the true economic way, she would certainly have an interesting figure.

This interesting lady bears the magic name of "inflation". Disappointed? We thought you would be. But suppose that we say it is your duty to your great democracy to take a good look at the idiosyncrasies of this ugly duckling. Will you come along with us then? All right then, we are off.

First let us clear up what we are talking about when we use the word inflation or talk about inflationary periods. We are really talking, and worrying, about a period when there will be a vast amount of money in circulation; prices will be high; and the return from investments will be proportionately low. The man on a small salary will find that his income remains the same, while his living expenses skyrocket. People who have established investments will find that there is no increase in income from them.

In other words, if we have an inflationary period, many folks will have the same income as they do at present, but their living costs may double.

There we have the characteristics of our lady, now what is going to cause her to appear? There are at least five means by which inflation could be brought about. Issuance of more paper dollars is the one that we hear the most said about; but actually it may be one of the least important, because further issuance is within the realms of control; and because in itself this doesn't have much effect on the general price level, anyway.

Four of the five things which may cause inflation are closely associated with our credit system. If it was suddenly decided, let's say tomorrow, that banks could loan without keeping any cash reserve, money in circulation would be increased twelve per cent.

We do not need this situation to have inflation. Banks already have money to loan. However, banks learned a hard lesson in the past, and are reluctant to put themselves out on the end of a limb once more. But an increase in bank confidence could greatly increase the amount of money in circulation.

SUPPOSE you went to the bank to get a loan. Naturally you would want that loan to pay someone a debt you already owe, or are going to contract with them. You borrow the money and pay the debt. Your creditor uses the money to pay his creditors. Already the money has passed through the hands of three people, and theoretically it has done business equal to twice its face value. Now the money is deposited in a bank. According to Federal Reserve law, the bank holds twelve per cent of it as reserve, and dissipates the other eighty-eight per cent as a loan. The small amount of money that was first released goes on and on, doing more and more business.

This illustrates what a revival of bank confidence could do. Suppose the same thing happened to the layman's confidence. Everyone started buying the things he had refrained from buying for the past ten years. There would not be any more money in circulation, but the money already in circulation would be doing three or four times as much business. Prices would jump as though they had received an electric shock. So more rapid movement of money carries us along toward inflation.

Time after time we have heard it said government borrowing doesn't mean a thing. Our government could go on borrowing for time interminable. Economists who utter such falsities must do it with their tongues in their cheeks.

There is danger in government borrowing, and here is one possibility for such danger. When the government borrows it does one of two things: it sells securities to the Federal Reserve banks, or it sells securities to private individuals.

Like everyone else, the government borrows money to spend. Its security is merely a note to pay in a stated time. Under the present program they have borrowed nine billion dollars in just this way.

This week the government issued a check for fifty dollars to John Jones for personal service. Mr. Jones took that money to the bank and deposited it. While he was putting his pass book back in his pocket, a man stepped up and asked the banker for a loan. The banker said he had just taken in fifty dollars and after taking the twelve per cent reserve out of the deposit he could loan forty-four dollars to the borrower. Thus John Jones' government check started mer-

rily on its way.

Take that example and multiply it in terms of nine billion dollars; there you see what government borrowing does to the amount of money in circulation. You take a guess as to what effect that has on prices.

Now how about these government bonds which are sold to private individuals? If those individuals get the urge to have cash instead of a low interest-bearing note, they will sell their note to the bank. This might well happen if interest rates go up. Again the vicious cycle starts.

You have a sketchy idea of how inflation starts. Now let us see how such expansion can be averted.

The Federal Reserve Board has already advanced a solution for putting on the brakes. Their recommendations go something like this: Raise the collateral requirement for banks so they will have to hold about a twenty per cent reserve against their loans. Stop government borrowing and adopt a "pay-as-we-go" plan based on taxation; check on banks buying up personally held government bonds before their maturity date; remove the President's power to regulate the amount of gold behind the dollar; and attempt some deflation by this method; through reevaluating the dollar at a higher base.

This plan has been placed before Congress. The question is whether Congressmen can act on the plan with intelligence.

AS INDIVIDUALS there are a few things that we can do. The first is of course, that inevitable letter to the congressman. This is one time when such letters should not be too diplomatic. A good threat to pins his ears back in the next election might provoke some action.

The lucky fellow who has money to spend, couldn't do much better than to sink it in real estate. Now is the time to buy a farm. Real estate values are still down, the price level is still low, and interest rates may be the best that we will see for several years to come. Chances are good that the fellow who buys a farm now will have an easy time paying his debt when the value of farm products are higher. That is of course, if this inflationary period develops as it is now started.

However, anyone doing this should keep his eye on equipment costs, the labor situation, and living costs.

You Can Get Away With It

By Marjorie Heit '43

THE Cornell campus swarms with animals, mostly dogs, but a few falcons and white mice. On the backs of the contracts for the Cornell University Residential Halls are rules concerning the uses of the rooms, and one of these reads: The keeping of dogs, cats, or other animals is strictly prohibited.

Most of the students who have pets avoid the issue by living outside the dormitories, but always a few hardy spirits try keeping pets.

Such were the two freshmen who lived on the top floor of Baker Tower. They decided they wanted some baby chicks for Easter and bought three and kept them in a corner of the room. Their names were George, Marian and Joe. For a week or so, the chicks lived happily; the maid knew about them but did not care much. But the housekeeper came up the seven flights of stairs and decreed an immediate removal of the happy little yellow chicks.

That should have been the end. But it wasn't.

There was a trapdoor in the ceiling of their room which opened on the roof. They had discovered by piling the furniture in the middle of the room they could open the door and scramble onto the roof. They put the chicks up there, and provided a light bulb for the chicks to huddle around for warmth.

Once a day they fed the chicks and filled their water dish.

But one evening no chicks ran to the door as it was opened. Alluring calls of "Chick, chick" brought no response. They climbed on the roof, stared about unbelievably. No chicks. NO CHICKS.

A dreadful thought occurred to the men. Had the chicks committed suicide by jumping over the wall?

Down the seven flights of stairs they hurried to find the tiny bodies of Joe and Marian, killed instantly. But as they searched for George they heard a faint cheep. And there was George, unharmed, caught in the bush that had broken his fall!

Tenderly they took George back. But now he was lonely. As companions for him they got the chicks of another student who was bored with them and only too glad to be rid of them. To avoid further accidents they made an enclosure on the roof from orange crates and boxes obtained from the city dump. The chicks seemed destined to live to a happy old age on the roof of Baker Tower. The next afternoon the men returned to find the trapdoor padlocked. Some-

one had noticed the footprints left on the wall from their daily scrambling up with food and water for the chicks.

The chicks were on the roof, hungry, thirsty, lonely.

HIS roommate began organizing relief expeditions. Next door to them lived an ag student who played polo and was a daredevil and who incidentally busted out at the end of term. But he agreed that the chicks couldn't be left on the roof, took his polo stick and climbed out on the balcony between the seventh and eighth floors. By hooking the mallet over projections he hauled himself up on the roof like a mountaineer with an alpenstock. He dropped the chickens into a laundry bag and swung himself back.

They were now convinced that there wasn't room in Baker Tower for the chicks, so they took them to a farm and asked the farmer's wife if



she'd like some chickens. She told them to ask her husband who was working in the barn. They disappeared around the corner of the barn and returned after a reasonable interval to announce that her husband was highly delighted and said for her to take the chicks.

The orange crate pen is probably still on the roof of Baker Tower.

* * *

My roommate and I have a turtle, but we aren't breaking any rules, because turtles aren't animals, they're reptiles. His name is Herman, and our chaperone told us we could have him if we kept him in a bowl. Janet informed me of this one evening when I was exhibiting him in the living room as he was disappearing under the piano.

Janet had wanted pets, ducklings and/or alligators, and the turtle was a safe compromise, I thought. Not as many girls now come into our room as formerly, because we halt them at the door with a piercing shriek "Don't move! We don't know where he is!"

You see, Herman needs exercise, and we let him walk around the room whenever we are home to watch him. The girls stand transfixed while we retrieve Herman from under the desk or out of the closet. They smile weakly, murmur, "Isn't he cute?" and

quite soon go back to their own rooms.

We had a bit of trouble feeding Herman at first, regardless of all the turtle food with vitamins that we bought him. Then one day we brought down a piece of hamburger for him from the Straight and that he really gobbled. Since then he eats hamburger and disdains the worms that we painstakingly dug out of the back lawn for him.

Herman is really very intelligent for a turtle. When you talk to him he cocks his head on one side and listens with a pleased expression in his eyes. One evening we let him walk around the room for his exercise and studied and concentrated. Two hours later we remembered Herman. He was nowhere in the room. There were wide cracks under the door to the hall and into the vice-president's room. He wasn't in the hall. We finally gave up, after opening doors stealthily and prowling around in the darkness looking for a small red and green turtle. Next morning I went to my eight o'clock and returned four or five hours later to find Herman swimming in his fish bowl. Janet had been lucky enough to find him under the vice-president's bookcase before anyone else did.

BUT we love Herman, even if he is a little trouble sometimes. We're looking for someone who takes cod-liver oil, because Herman should have his hamburg dipped in it for vitamin deficiency.

Such is the life of Herman, our pet turtle.

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Let's Predict The Weather

By Marjorie Heit '43

CONTRARY to the opinions of most Cornellians, Ithaca weather is not the worst in the world. The Sahara Desert would greatly enjoy some of our fine soaking rains. The U. S. Weather Bureau predicts the weather correctly 88% of the time, yet few persons pay attention to any weather forecasts except those which are wrong. Even the old almanacs can predict the right weather fifty per cent of the time, if only by the laws of chance.

The unreliability of the old weather rhymes, such as:

"Red sky at morning, sailor takes warning,

"Red sky at night, sailor's delight." means little to us because we do not know what sort of weather the sailor wanted, but his is the reason for the existence of the Weather Bureau. The Weather Bureau makes weather maps and predicts weather by highs, lows and with meteorological instruments, generally confusing to everyone but themselves. After a study of the atmospheric conditions, they condense their conclusions to brief remarks in the upper right hand corner

of the newspaper—"Fair and warmer," or "Continued rain, little change in temperature."

Yet, while the Florida orange growers are issued special warnings about unseasonable frosts, most farmers and others whose occupations depend on the weather, squint up at the sun and make their own decision whether to cut the hay or mend harness.

Some of the old sayings are accurate with sound scientific bases. For instance, smoke settling to the ground is a sign of rain to any farmer. And smoke always settles to the ground during periods of low pressure, which do produce storms. The smoke settles, not because the air is heavy and pushing it down, but because the air is too light to float the smoke.

To most of us a circle round the moon means a storm, and we may count the stars in the circle to find out how many days away is the storm. And there will be a storm within a few days, because the circle is formed by the reflection of light from the ice crystals in the clouds which are fore-runners of a storm. The thicker the

clouds, the sooner the storm, and consequently, the fewer stars are visible.

People living at a distance from railroads and other sources of noise often predict a storm because they can hear train whistles usually out of hearing. Sound carries farther during periods of low pressure and the whistles cannot be heard in fair weather.

Some more complicated predictions are less true. Did you ever hear argument concerning whether the new moon indicated a wet or dry month? If the horns are up, the moon holds the water and there will not be much rain, is one version of the proverb. Another suggests that the Indian has hung up his powder horn and will not go hunting, but what kind of weather does that mean? The Indian may not like hunting in the rain because his powder may be wet; or on the other hand, in dry weather leaves and twigs crackle underfoot and the game is frightened so that he will find nothing to shoot.

(Continued on page 123)

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ON THE CAMPUS

BECAUSE rain or lack of rain is the most important element to the farmer, many weather predictions are about rain. The dog rolling on his back is a sign of rain, as is the crowing of roosters. The "sun drawing water", those long streaks of vapor in the sky, is a sure sign of rain. Low flying swallows and leaves turning out their pale green undersides are other predictions many depend on, but the weather forecasters pay little attention to these. And others predict storms by rheumatic twinges and the aching of old wounds.

Birds are good at forecasting the weather. Pheasants, chickadees and woodpeckers are supposed to come out and look for food especially before a storm. My guess is that they have to eat, storm or not.

And my guess about the weather is as good as yours, and yours is as good as anyone else's.

'97

Lucius C. Fuller has been appointed in a civilian capacity for the duration of the emergency as chief of procurement and expediting in the operations branch of the Constructing Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill. At present Mr. Fuller is residing in Evanston, Ill.

'00

David B. Sleight is still running the farm at Overlook Road, just outside of Arlington, N. Y. He started there in 1900 and at the present he has a fine herd of purebred Brown Swiss dairy cows.

'05

George W. Bush, retired last November after 25 years as County Agricultural Agent in New York state. His home is 11 South Street, Utica, N. Y.

Ray C. Simpson is living at Monticello, Fla. He is Federal State Citrus Inspector in south Florida. However, he finds time to spend two or three months on his peach and pecan orchard at Albany, Georgia.

'09

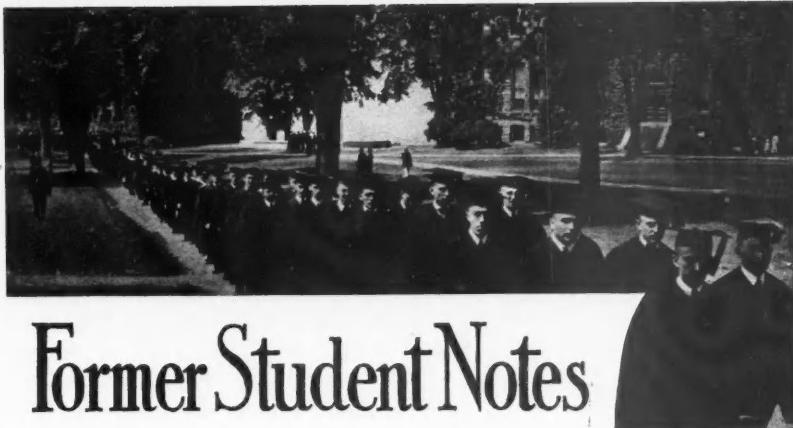
Edward L. D. Seymour of 218 Hilton Ave., Hemstead, N. Y., was recently re-elected president of the Long Island Horticultural Society for the fifth term.

'10

Nelson R. Peet of Webster, N. Y. is operating the Westinghouse Electric Proving Farm for fruit and dairy.

A. L. Shephard is manager of the Dutchess County Farm Bureau. His address is Post Office Building, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Hobart C. Young is General Manager of the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, and has an office at 416, 7 Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Former Student Notes

'13

R. C. Reeve is managing the Penn Hospital Dairy Farm and the Garrett-Williamson Lodge Farm at Newtown Square in Penn. His wife, Mary Keene Reeve graduated from the College of Home Economics in 1914. Their son, Robert, is a sophomore in the Agricultural College at present.

'16

Leslie G. Knapp is operating a peach and apple orchard in the State of Delaware at the mouth of the Delaware Bay. His address is Nassau, Delaware.

Harwood Martin of Honeoye Falls, N. Y. is operating a 300 acre farm. He is Treasurer and Vice-president of the E. F. Dibble Seed Co., and also the Vice-president of the State Bank of Honeoye Falls.

'17

Newell E. Beers has been County Agent at Miller, S. Dak. since 1935 and is now doing special work at the South Dakota State College.

'19

C. Judd Stewart has been assistant secretary and assistant trust officer of the Equitable Trust Co. of Wilmington, Del. for the last three years. He has a son, C. Judd, Jr. fifteen, and a daughter, Margaret, thirteen. At present he resides at 2437 West Eighteenth Street.

'23

Broder Lucas of Richfield, Utah is senior representative on the Sevier Flood Survey in southern Utah, near Bryce. Stanley E. Munro of 4404 Dickason Avenue, Dallas, Texas is working in the southern region organizing areas for the introduction of the Food Stamp Plan. This work is connected with the U.S.D.A. in the Surplus Marketing Administration.

'24

Madeline A. Carroll, now Mrs. Leroy T. Brown is living in Minas de Matahambre, Cuba, and has a second son, John Carroll Brown, born last November 9.

Paul B. Sawin, is a professor of biology at Brown University. For the past fifteen years he has been working on problems of heredity.

'26

Wessels S. Middaugh of 508 Maple Ridge Road, Bethesda, Maryland, is the Regional B.A.E. Representative for the Northeast Region. His office is in upper Darby, Pa. He has a son one year old.

'28

Shirley A. Miller is living at 218 University Avenue, Ithaca. She has been a soloist wth the Cornell Sinfonietta at recent recitals, and harpist for Eric Dudley.

'31

Elton M. Smith married Meredith I. Westlake on April 11, in Sage Chapel. They are residing in Syracuse at present. Mr. Smith is secretary of the Syracuse Production Credit Association while Mrs. Smith is dietitian in a dairy restaurant in Syracuse.

'32

Bill Jemison is bookkeeper and teller at the Auburn Trust Company. His home address is 30 Lewis St., Auburn, New York.

'32

James E. Rose of 20 Brookman Avenue, Delmar, N. Y. has been transferred by the G.L.F. from Buffalo to Albany.

'33

Lillian Mary Brauner of Ithaca married Dr. Henry Herbert at White Plains, N. Y. on March 29, 1941. They will reside at Ray Brook, N. Y.

Hamilton D. Hill has spent several years with the Naval Aviation airport in Hawaii. At present he is an ensign in Squadron B, Sanfly Field, Pensacola, Fla.

Miss Ethel Laycock was married on April 25, 1941 to Raymond E. Burritt of Ithaca.

Frances M. Burns, formerly employed at the Hudson Training School for Girls, is now at 206 West Green Street, Ithaca.

Ray Fishel is the Agricultural teacher at Henderson, New York.

Mrs. Llewellyn Edwards, the former Miss Anna Jones, is residing on a farm near Avoca, N. Y. She taught homemaking in Warners, N. Y. for a year then for three years in Avoca, N. Y.

'35

Kenneth L. Coobs is now county club agent in Chautauqua County. He married Bertha Tompkins of Newfield. They have a son Leslie Herbert. At present they are living at Jamestown, N. Y.

'36

Chuck Noback is assistant professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota. He has been working for his doctor's degree.

Jean B. Ketcham has been appointed acting County agent in Herkimer County, while Jackson S. White, 23, is on sabbatic leave to study at the University of California.

Winifield D. Tyler has been appointed acting agent in Madison County while D. Leo Hayes is on sabbatic leave.

'37

Jesse Dalrymple has taken over the work of Assistant Agricultural Agent in Delaware County. He has been working in Genesee County for the last three years.

Elizabeth Nichols is associate club agent in Oswego County.

Charles H. Shuff was commissioned a lieutenant in the New York National Guard Air Corps last fall, as an Army observer. His mail address is 3988 Forty-ninth Street, Long Island City.

Robert O'Neill is with the construction department of the New York Telephone Co. He is married and has a boy, Robert William Jr. His home address is 200 North Main St., North Syracuse, N. Y.

'38

Chester A. Gordon is 4-H Club leader at Lawyersville, N. Y. He says he still isn't married.

Helen Chandler Irish was married to Carl Bayard Johnson on April 12th.

Douglas Monroe Payne was married to Miss Jean Linkwater on Saturday, March 29. They are now living at 824 N. Aurora St., Ithaca, N. Y.

William Walter got his M.S. degree from Cornell in November, and is still working at the Geneva Experiment Station.

'39

Stanley Seacord has been with the Army since February 3, 1941. He is stationed with the 102 Medical Regiment, Company A, at Ft. McClellan, Ala.

'39

Chester H. Freeman was appointed to the office of Assistant County Agent in the county of Cayuga.

'40

Theodore Dedowitz is a First Lieutenant in the Field Artillery at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Ted formerly was stationed at Madison Barracks.

Arthur E. Durfee was appointed extension instructor in prices in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell.

Ed Foreman has recently gone to Farmingdale, Long Island to teach in the Agricultural school there.

Frances Kimble has been in Ithaca all year. She is assistant manager of the Home Economics cafeteria on the campus.

Rodney Lightfoote has started working as assistant 4-H club agent in Delaware county. This is his new position for the months of April and May.

Frank Stephens who has been acting 4-H agent in Schenectady County recently started working as assistant 4-H Club agent in Jefferson County.

Miss Helen Estelle Wells was married to Harold James Evans Jr. on April 12th. Mrs. Evans has been associate 4-H Club agent for Tompkins County. They will reside in Riverhead, New York.

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